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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Geo. W. Harris, Hill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER. 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	7 13	4 47	For December, 1838.
Saturday,	7 13	4 47	d. h. m.
Sunday,	7 12	4 48	Full 1 11 16 foren'n.
Monday,	7 12	4 48	Last 8 5 40 aftn.
Tuesday,	7 12	4 48	New 16 7 7 even.
Wednesday	7 12	4 49	First 23 9 50 even.
Thursday,	7 11	4 49	Full 30 7 19 even.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONCLUDED.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me here to remark, that the declaration of my views in opposition to the policy of employing banks as depositories of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed as indicative of hostility, official or personal, to those institutions; or to repeat, in this form, and in connexion with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed. Though always opposed to their creation in the form of exclusive privileges, and, as a State magistrate aiming by appropriate legislation to secure the community against the consequences of their occasional mismanagement, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never doubted their utility when properly managed, in promoting the interests of trade, and, through that channel, the other interests of the community. To the General Government they present themselves merely as State institutions, having no necessary connexion with its legislation or its administration. Like other State establishments, they may be used or not in conducting the affairs of the government, as public policy and the general interests of the Union may seem to require. The only safe or proper principle upon which their intercourse with the Government can be regulated, is that which regulates their intercourse with the private citizen—the conferring of mutual benefits. When the Government can accomplish a financial operation better with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at liberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a private banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the preference to those who will serve it on the best terms. Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of the General Government, as such, inducing them to embarrass or annoy the State banks any more than to incur the hostility of any other class of State institutions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of things that hostility to these institutions can spring from this source, or any opposition to their course of business, except when they themselves depart from the objects of their creation and attempt to usurp powers not conferred upon them, or to subvert the standard of value established by the constitution. While opposition to their regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance to any attempt to make the Government dependent upon them for the successful administration of public affairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it ever will be of inclination, no matter from what motive or consideration the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, that, in the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the strongest temptations to extend their paper issues, when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie payments by public opinion, even though in some cases invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable course, aided by the resistance of the General Government, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws of the United States, to an introduction of an irredeemable paper medium, may be attributed, in a great degree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound state, and the business of the country to its wonted prosperity. The banks have but to continue in the same safe course, and be content in their appropriate sphere, to avoid all interference from the General Government, and to derive from it all the protection and benefits which it bestows on other State establishments, on the people of the States, and on the States themselves. In this, their true position, they cannot but secure the confidence and good will of the people and the Government, which they can only lose when, leaping from their legitimate sphere, they attempt to control the legislation of the country, and pervert the operations of the Government to their own purposes.

Our experience under the act passed at the last session, to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands, has as yet been too limited to enable us to pronounce with safety upon the efficacy of its provisions to carry out the wise and liberal policy of the Government in that respect. There is however the best reason to anticipate favorable results from its operation. The recommendations formerly submitted to you, in respect to a graduation of the price of the public lands, remain to be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change the views then expressed, your attention to them is again respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be continued, to carry out the wishes of Congress in relation to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the several resolutions of the House of Representatives and the legislation of the two branches. A favorable impression has, I trust, been made in the different foreign countries to which particular attention has been directed, and although we cannot hope for an early change in their policy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of this article, yet, as these monopolies are really injurious to the people where they are established, and the revenue derived from them may be less injuriously and with equal facility obtained from another and a liberal system of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legislation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the necessary provisions at this session for taking the next census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope of the measure might not be usefully extended by causing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests specially intrusted to, or necessarily affected by, the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army and of the several branches of the public service confided to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military establishment of the United States has been nearly carried into effect, and the army has been extensively and usefully employed during the past season.

I would again call to your notice the subjects connected with and essential to the military defences of the country, which were submitted to you at the last session; but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want of time. The most important of them is the organization of the militia on the maritime and inland frontiers. This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the regular army, and may form the basis for a general system of organization for the entire militia of the United States. The erection of a national foundry and gunpowder manufactory, and one for making small arms, the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alleghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient importance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the distribution of the forces of the United States in time of peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to preserve the discipline of the troops and to render them available for the maintenance of the peace and tranquility of the country. With this view, likewise, I recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that officer for the defence of the western frontier. The preservation of the lives and property of our fellow citizens who are settled upon that border country, as well as the existence of the Indian population which might be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their own destruction and attack the white settlements, all seem to require that this subject should be acted upon without delay, and the War Department authorized to place that country in a state of complete defence against any assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprize you of the entire removal of the Cherokee Nation of Indians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The measures authorized by Congress at its last session with a view to the long standing controversy with them, have had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded with them by the commanding general in that country, who has performed the duties assigned to him on the occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their removal has been principally under the conduct of their own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any apparent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important object; the removal, also, of the entire Creek Nation, with the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst the Seminoles in Florida; the progress already made towards a speedy completion of the removal of the Chicasaws, the Choctaws, the Puttawatamies, the Otawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purchases of Indian lands during the present year, have rendered the speedy and successful result of the long established policy of the Government upon the subject of Indian affairs entirely certain. The occasion is, therefore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a point of view as will exonerate the Government of the United States from the undeserved reproach which has been cast upon it through several successive administrations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territory, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to which there has long since ceased to be room for a difference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike demonstrated its impracticability. The bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to overcome the barriers interposed by nature, have only been destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indian; dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal and State Governments; and detriment to the individual prosperity of the citizen, as well as to the general improvement of the country. The remedial policy, the principles of which were settled more than thirty years ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title to all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the States and Territories of the United States; their removal to a country west of the Mississippi, much more extensive, and better adapted to their condition than that on which they then resided; the guarantee to them, by the United States, of their exclusive possession of that country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white men, with ample provisions for their security against external violence and internal dissensions, and the extension to them of suitable facilities for their advancement in civilization. This has not been the policy of particular administrations only, but of each in succession since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr. Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only with different degrees of success. The manner of its execution has, it is true, from time to time, given rise to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself, there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and enlightened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its own account, and guardian for the parties contracted with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the early settlement of this country, as in all others where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the part of the former, there is too much reason to believe. No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon this Government since it become free to pursue its own course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civilization constant, and directed by the best feelings of humanity; its watchfulness in protecting them from individual frauds unremitting; its forbearance under the keenest provocations, the deepest injuries, and the most flagrant outrages, may challenge at least a comparison with any nation, ancient or modern, in similar circumstances; and if in future times a powerful, civilized, and happy nation of Indians shall be found to exist within the limits of this northern continent, it will be owing to the consummation of that policy which has been so unjustly assailed. Only a very brief reference to facts in confirmation of this assertion can in this form be given, and you are, therefore, necessarily referred to the report of the Secretary of War for further details. To the Cherokees, whose case has perhaps excited the greatest share of attention and sympathy, the United States have granted in fee, with a perpetual guaranty of exclusive and peaceable possession, 13,554,135 acres of land, on the west side of the Mississippi, eligibly situated, in a healthy climate, and in all respects better suited to their condition than the country they have left, in exchange for 9,492,160 acres on the east side of the same river. The U. States have in addition stipulated to pay them five millions six hundred thousand dollars for their interest in, and improvements, on the lands thus relinquished, and one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for subsistence and other beneficial purposes; thereby putting it in their power to become one of the most wealthy and independent separate communities, of the same extent, in the world.

By the treaties made and ratified with the Miamies, the Chippewas, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, during the last year, the Indian title to eighteen million four hundred and fifty-eight thousand acres has been extinguished.—These purchases have been much more extensive than those of any previous year, and have, with other Indian expenses, borne very heavily upon the Treasury. They leave, however, but a small quantity of unbought Indian lands within the States and Territories; and the Legislature and Executive were equally sensible of the propriety of a final and more speedy extinction of Indian titles within those limits. The treaties which were, with a single exception, made in pursuance of previous appropriations for defraying the expenses, have subsequently been ratified by the Senate, and received the sanction of Congress by the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. Of the terms upon which these important negociations were concluded, I can speak from direct knowledge; and I feel no difficulty in affirming that the interest of the Indians in the extensive territory embraced by them, is to be paid for at its fair value, and that no more favorable terms have been granted to the United States than would have been reasonably expected in a negociation with civilized men, fully capable of appreciating and protecting their own rights. For the Indian title to 116,349,897 acres acquired since the 4th of March, 1829, the United States have paid $75,560,056, in permanent annuities, lands, reservations for Indians, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments and implements.—When the heavy expenses incurred by the U. S. and the circumstance that so large a portion of the entire territory will be forever unsaleable, are considered, and this price compared with that for which the U. States sell their own lands, no one can doubt that justice has been done to the Indians in these purchases also. Certain it is, that the transactions of the Federal Government with the Indians have been uniformly characterized by a sincere and paramount desire to promote their welfare; and it must be a source of the highest gratification to every friend to justice and humanity to learn that, notwithstanding the obstructions from time to time thrown in its way, and the difficulties which have arisen from the peculiar and impracticable nature of the Indian character, the wise, humane, and undeviating policy of the Government in this, the most difficult of all our relations, foreign or domestic, has at length been justified to the world in its near approach to a happy and certain consummation.

The condition of the tribes which occupy the country set apart for them in the west, is highly prosperous and encourages the hope of their early civilization. They have, for the most part, abandoned the hunter state, and turned their attention to agricultural pursuits. All those who have been established for any length of time in that fertile region maintain themselves by their own industry. There are among them traders of no inconsiderable capital and planters exporting cotton to some extent; but the greater number are small agriculturists, living in comfort upon the produce of their farms. The recent emigrants, although they have in some instances removed reluctantly, have readily acquiesced in their unavoidable destiny. They have found at once a recompense for past sufferings, and an incentive to industrious habits, in the abundance and comforts around them. There is reason to believe that all these tribes are friendly in their feelings towards the United States; and it is to be hoped that the acquisition of individual wealth, the pursuits of agriculture, and habits of industry, will gradually subdue their warlike propensities, and incline them to maintain peace among themselves. To effect this desirable object, the attention of Congress is solicited to the measures recommended by the Secretary of War, for their future government and protection, as well from each other as from the hostility of the warlike tribes around them, and the intrusions of the whites. The policy of the Government has given them a permanent home, and guarantied to them its peaceful and undisturbed possession. It only remains to give them a government and laws which will encourage industry, and secure to them the rewards of their exertions. The importance of some form of government cannot be too much insisted upon. The earliest effects will be to diminish the causes and occasions for hostilities among the tribes, to inspire an interest in the observance of laws to which they will have themselves assented, and to multiply the securities of property, and the motives for self-improvement. Intimately connected with this subject is the establishment of the military defences recommended by the Secretary of War, which have been already referred to. Without them, the Government will be powerless to redeem its pledges of protection to the emigrating Indians against the numerous warlike tribes that surround them, and to provide for the safety of the frontier settlers of the bordering States.

The case of the Seminoles constitutes at present the only exception to the successful efforts of the Government to remove the Indians to the homes assigned them west of the Mississippi. Four hundred of this tribe emigrated in 1836, and fifteen hundred in 1837 and 1838, leaving in the country, it is supposed about 2,000 Indians. The continued treacherous conduct of these people; the savage and unprovoked murders they have lately committed, butchering whole families of the settlers of the Territory without distinction of age or sex, and making their way into the very centre and heart of the country, so that no part of it is free from their ravages; their frequent attacks on the light-houses along that dangerous coast; and the barbarity with which they have murdered the passengers and crews of such vessels as have been wrecked upon the reefs and keys which border the Gulf, leave the Government no alternative but to continue the military operations against them until they are totally expelled from Florida.

There are other motives which would urge the Government to pursue this course towards the Seminoles. The United States have fulfilled in good faith all their treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, and have, in every other instance, insisted upon a like performance of their obligations. To relax from this salutary rule because the Seminoles have maintained themselves so long in the Territory they had relinquished, and, in defiance of their frequent and solemn engagements still continue to wage a ruthless war against the United States, would not only evince a want of constancy on our part, but be of evil example in our intercourse with other tribes. Experience has shown that but little is to be gained by the march of armies through a country so intersected with inaccessible swamps and marshes, and which, from the fatal character of the climate, must be abandoned at the end of the winter. I recommend, therefore, to your attention, the plan submitted by the Secretary of War in the accompanying report, for the permanent occupation of the portion of the territory freed from the Indians, and the more efficient protection of the people of Florida from their inhuman warfare.

From the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith transmitted, it will appear that a large portion of the disposable naval force is either actively employed, or in a state of preparation for the purposes of experience and discipline, and the protection of our commerce. So effectual has been this protection, that, so far as the information of Government extends, not a single outrage has been attempted on a vessel carrying the flag of the United States, within the present year, in any quarter, however distant or exposed.

The exploring expedition sailed from Norfolk on the 19th of August last; and information has been received of its safe arrival at the island of Madeira. The best spirit animates the officers and crews, and there is every reason to anticipate, from its efforts, results beneficial to commerce and honorable to the nation.

It will also be seen that no reduction of the force now in commission is contemplated. The unsettled state of a portion of South America renders it indispensable that our commerce should receive protection in that quarter; the vast and increasing interest embarked in the trade of the Indian and China seas, in the whale fisheries of the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, require equal attention to their safety; and a small squadron may be employed to great advantage on our Atlantic coast, in meeting sudden demands for the reinforcement of other stations, in aiding merchant vessels in distress, in affording actual service to an additional number of officers, and in visiting the different ports of the United States, an accurate knowledge of which is obviously of the highest importance.

The attention of Congress is respectfully called to that portion of the report recommending an increase in the number of smaller vessels, and to other suggestions contained in that document. The rapid increase and wide expansion of our commerce, which is every day seeking new avenues of profitable adventure; the absolute necessity of a naval force for its protection precisely in the degree of its extension; a due regard to the national rights and honor; the recollection of its former exploits, and the anticipation of its future triumphs whenever opportunity presents itself, which we may rightfully indulge from the experience of the past; all seem to point to the navy as a most efficient arm of our national defence, and a proper object of legislative encouragement.

The progress and condition of the Post Office Department will be seen by reference to the report of the Postmaster General. The extent of post roads, covered by mail contracts, is stated to be 134,818 miles, and the annual transportation upon them 34,580,202 miles. The number of post offices in the United States is 12,553, and rapidly increasing. The gross revenue for the year ending on the 30th day of June last, was $4,262,145 00. The accruing expenditures, $4,680,068 00; excess of expenditures, $417,923 00. This has been made up out of the surplus previously on hand. The cash on hand on the first instant, was $314,068 00. The revenue for the year ending June 30, 1838, was $161,540 more than that for the year ending June 30, 1837. The expenditures of the Department had been graduated upon the anticipation of a [illegible] increased [illegible]. A moderate curtailment of mail service consequently became necessary, and has been effected, to shield the department against the danger of embarrassment. Its revenue is now improving, and it will soon resume its onward course in the march of improvement.

Your particular attention is requested to so much of the Postmaster General's report as relates to the transportation of the mails upon rail roads. The laws on that subject do not seem adequate to secure that service, now become almost essential to the public interests, and at the same time protect the department from combinations and unreasonable demands.

Nor can I too earnestly request your attention to the necessity of providing a more secure building for this department. The danger of destruction to which its important books and papers are continually exposed, as well from the highly combustible character of the building occupied, as from that of others in the vicinity, calls loudly for prompt action.

Your attention is again earnestly invited to the suggestions and recommendations submitted at the last session in respect to the *District of Columbia.*

I feel it my duty, also to bring to your notice certain proceedings at law which have recently been prosecuted in the District, in the name of the United States, on the relation of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, of the State of Maryland, against the Postmaster General, and which have resulted in the payment of money out of the national Treasury for the first time since the establishment of the Government, by judicial compulsion exercised by the common law writ of mandamus, issued by the circuit court of this District.

The facts of the case, and the grounds of the proceedings, will be found fully stated in the report of the decision; and any additional information which you may desire will be supplied by the proper department. No interference in the particular case is contemplated. The money has been paid; the claims of the prosecutors have been satisfied; and the whole subject, so far as they are concerned, is finally disposed of; but it is on the supposition that the case may be regarded as an authoritative exposition of the law as it now stands, that I have thought it necessary to present it to your consideration.

The object of the application to the circuit court was to compel the Postmaster General to carry into effect an award made by the Solicitor of the Treasury, under a special act of Congress for the settlement of certain claims of the relators on the Post Office Department which award the Postmaster General declined to execute in full, until he should receive further legislative direction on the subject. If the duty imposed on the Postmaster General, by that law, was to be regarded as one of an official nature, belonging to his office as a branch of the Executive, then it is obvious that the constitutional competency of the Judiciary to direct and control him in its discharge, was necessarily drawn in question. And if the duty so imposed on the Postmaster General was to be considered as merely ministerial, and not executive, it yet remained to be shown that the circuit court of this District had authority to interfere by mandamus—such a power having never before been asserted or claimed by that court. With a view to the settlement of these important questions, the judgment of the circuit court was carried by a writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the U. States. In the opinion of that tribunal, the duty imposed on the Postmaster General was not an official executive duty, but one of a merely ministerial nature. The grave constitutional questions which had been discussed, were, therefore, excluded from the decision of the case; the court, indeed, expressly admitting that, with powers and duties properly belonging to the Executive, no other department can interfere by the writ of mandamus; and the question, therefore, resolved itself into this. Has Congress conferred upon the circuit court of this District the power to issue such a writ to an officer of the General Government commanding him to perform a ministerial act? A majority of the court have decided that it has, but have founded their decision upon a process of reasoning which, in my judgment, renders further legislative provision indispensable to the public interests and the equal administration of justice.

It has long since been decided by the Supreme Court, that neither that tribunal nor the circuit courts of the United States held within the respective States, possess the power in question; but it is now held that this power, denied to both of these high tribunals, (to the former by the Constitution, and to the latter by Congress,) has been, by its legislation, vested in the circuit court of this District. No such direct grant of power to the circuit court of this District is claimed; but it has been held to result, by necessary implication, from several sections of the law establishing the court. One of these sections declares that the laws of Maryland, as they existed at the time of the cession, should be in force in that part of the District ceded by that State; and, by this provision, the common law, in civil and criminal cases, as it prevailed in Maryland in 1801, was established in that part of the District.

In England, the Court of King's Bench—because the sovereign, who, according to the theory of the Constitution, is the fountain of justice, originally sat there in person, and is still deemed to be present, in construction of law—alone possesses the high power of issuing the writ of mandamus, not only to inferior jurisdictions and corporations, but also to magistrates and others, commanding them, in the King's name, to do what their duty requires, in cases where there is a vested right, and no other specific remedy. It has been held, in the case referred to, that, as the Supreme Court of the United States is, by the Constitution, rendered incompetent to exercise this power, and as the circuit court of this District is a court of general jurisdiction in the District, the right to issue the writ of mandamus is incident to its own common law powers. Another ground relied upon to maintain the power in question is, that it was included, by fair construction, in the power it granted to the circuit courts of the United States, by the act "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed 13th of February, 1801, that the act establishing the circuit court of this District, passed the 27th day of February, 1801, conferred on that court and the judges thereof, the same powers as were by law vested in the circuit courts of the United States, and in the judges of the said courts; that the repeal of the first mentioned act, which took place in the next year, did not divest the circuit court of this District of the authority in dispute, but left it still clothed with the powers over the subject which, it is conceded, were taken away from the circuit courts of the United States by the repeal of the act of 13th February, 1801.

Admitting that the adoption of the laws of Maryland for a portion of this District confers on the circuit court thereof, in that portion, the transcendent extra judicial prerogative powers of the Court of King's Bench, in England, or that either of the acts of Congress, by necessary implication, authorize the former court to issue a writ of mandamus to an officer of the United States, to compel him to perform a ministerial duty, the consequences are, in one respect, the same. The result in either case is, that the officers of the United States, stationed in different parts of the United States, are, in respect to the performance of their official duties, subject to different laws and a different supervision: those in the States to one rule, and those in the District of Columbia to another and a very different one. In the District their official conduct is subject to a judicial control, from which in the States they are exempt.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the expediency of vesting such a power in the judiciary, in a system of Government constituted like that of the United States, all must agree that these disparaging discrepancies in the law, and in the administration of justice, ought not to be permitted to continue; and as Congress alone can provide the remedy, the subject is unavoidably presented to your consideration.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1838.

North-Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Moye presented the following resolution which was read and adopted:

Whereas it hath been latterly held by one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity in this State, in relation to the crime of robbery, that the act must be committed on the public highway before the charge can be sustained under the existing laws:

Therefore, resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to this matter; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Spruill presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following system of public schools in this State: At the first County Court which may happen in each and every county in the State, after the 1st day of January, 1840, it shall be the duty of the said Courts to lay off their several counties into school districts. The Courts shall appoint a constable in each district, whose duty it shall be to open polls and hold an election, on a giving-day in his district. That every man entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons shall be entitled to vote. The votes shall be "school" or "no school." It shall be the duty of the constable to make returns of said election to the next County Court; and in every district, where a majority of votes had been cast for "school," the Court shall appoint five discreet persons as a school committee. The said committee shall procure a school house, and agree upon the wages of the teacher. The said committee shall lay a tax on the lands and polls of the district, to one half the amount of the sum necessary to pay the teacher, and the court shall certify the same to the Public Treasurer, who shall pay the other half out of any moneys in the Treasury belonging to the Literary Fund. In every district where, by the votes, the school system was not adopted, the Court shall order an election once in every year.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the propriety of erecting one or more lunatic asylums in this State.

The engrossed bill to establish a toll bridge over the South Yadkin river; passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled:

On motion of Mr. Bunting,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the revenue law as to legalize the assessment made by the assessors appointed at the first County Court after the month of February, 1838; and that they authorize the sheriffs in those counties, where persons gave in their land in 1837 without any valuation being annexed thereto, to collect the taxes on the same by the assessment made in 1837; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. M'Diarmid a resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law respecting runaway slaves, that any male slave who shall absent himself as a runaway for —— months, shall be considered an outlaw; to provide that where the owner shall find it necessary to use unlawful weapons in arresting all runaways, and shall shoot, or injure him, it shall not be deemed a criminal offence and of compelling jailors to advertise all runaways committed to jail in the State Gazette.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where in the presence of both houses, the votes for Governor were counted.

Saturday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Myers, the Senator elect for the county of Anson, appeared and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Taylor,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to bring in a bill to suppress the practice of wearing arms concealed about the persons of individuals.

The engrossed bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Henderson, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to exempt the aged and infirm from being compelled to serve in fire companies, and upon guards, in any of the incorporated towns and cities in this State; Mr. Morehead a bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Female College; and Mr. Biddle a bill to compel owners of Bridges to construct draws. These bills were read and referred.

The engrossed bill from the Senate to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly, was read the first time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company which was read the second time, when Mr. Reid asked to withdraw a former amendment, and substitute in lieu thereof the following: "that the stockholders in said company shall be liable, in their individual capacity, for all debts contracted by said company;" which was decided in the negative—yeas 22, nays 24. The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Reid, Cooper and Edwards, and opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Shepard, Speed and Holt. The bill passed its second reading.

Monday, Dec. 10.

Mr. Edwards from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to amend an act concerning quarantine and to prevent the introduction and communication of contagious diseases; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Cherry, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend an act concerning idiots and lunatics, (so as to include all persons who are deaf and dumb, and thereby incapable of managing their own property,) which passed its first reading.

Mr. Dockery, from the committee on military affairs, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to amend the militia laws of this State, which passed its first reading. [Requires captains to muster their companies once in three months.]

Mr. Shepard's resolutions relative to the establishment of three banks, was taken up for consideration; when Mr. S. advocated the measure, in an able speech of considerable length; after which on his motion, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson, was rejected, 25 to 24.

Tuesday, Dec. 11.

On motion of Mr. Carson a message was sent to the Commons proposing to raise a joint select committee to inquire into the failures of Sheriffs who have not duly made returns of votes for Governor.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law on the subject so as to authorise a sheriff to make a deed for property sold by a predecessor, when the predecessor neglected that duty; and so to amend the law in relation to the sale of the real estate of deceased persons, that when the personal property is not sufficient to discharge the debts, a sufficiency of the real estate for that purpose may be sold without such an accumulation of costs as now exists.

On motion of Mr. Holder, the committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of distributing among the several counties, the unexpended balance of surplus now on hand, and also the 4th instalment, should it be received, in aid of the county funds, or to be loaned out by them, and the interest only to constitute a portion of such funds.

Mr. Moore from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to amend the inspection laws; which passed its first reading.

The bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company was taken up. Mr. Edwards moved an amendment, making the persons composing the company, on its dissolution individually liable for its debts to the extent of their respective shares. Mr. Shepard moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all except the enacting clause, and inserting a provision, constituting the directors at the time of the dissolution of the corporation, trustees to settle its concerns, pay the debts, and divide the surplus; which was negatived. The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Edwards, it was decided in the affirmative, and the bill ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The Speaker announced the following committees: Messrs. Cherry and Henry are added to the committee on the Currency and Banks as Depositories. Messrs. Davidson and Kerr form the committee to wait on the Governor, and ascertain at what time it will suit his convenience to take the oaths of office. Messrs. Shepard, Edwards, Morehead, Exum and Myers, on the Louisiana Resolutions.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Finance to whom was referred the resolution relative to distributing among the several counties of the State the unexpended balance of the surplus now on hand, reported adversely thereto. Concurred in.

The bill to compel owners of bridges to construct draws, was read the second time, amended and passed.

Mr. Cooper presented a resolution to adjourn on the 22nd instant, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Stanly, was rejected—24 to 23.

On motion of Mr. Cherry,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Printing be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any what mode can be adopted for expediting the printing for the Legislature.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of making it felony to steal mulberry trees, or their branches growing in orchards.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the committee on Agriculture were instructed to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the culture of silk in this State, by suitable premiums.

The bill to amend an act concerning quarantine, and to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases; and the bill to exempt the aged and infirm from being compelled to serve in fire companies, and upon guards, passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution to adjourn on the 22nd instant was taken up, and amended by substituting 31st instant instead of 22nd, and postponed until Thursday next.

Friday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Shepard, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the company reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. [Provides for increasing the capital stock $500,000, and extending the credit of the State to the company to enable it to raise that amount.] The bill ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of Davidson College, was amended, read the third time and passed, and sent to the Commons for concurrence.

The bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Female College; the bill to amend an act concerning idiots and lunatics; the bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company; and the bill to compel owners of bridges to construct draws, were severally read the third time, the first mentioned amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

The engrossed bill to extend the time for paying in entry money; was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Davidson, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and ascertain at what time it would suit his convenience to take the oaths of office, reported, that he would appear before the two Houses, for that purpose, on Saturday, the 29th instant.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Moody, from the committee on Agriculture reported against the expediency of encouraging the culture of silk by premiums. Concurred in.

Mr. Allison presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of authorising the summoning of 42 instead of 36 Jurors.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring by law, how vacancies shall be filled occasioned by the resignation of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. and also of passing a law ratifying the Revised Statutes as published by the commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring greater publicity to be given to conveyances in trust for securing debt.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend the law in relation to the sale of lands of deceased debtors; by Mr. Morehead, a bill to prevent betting on elections; by Mr. Exum, a bill making compensation to the wardens of the poor. These bills were read the first time and referred.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to trading with slaves, as to require the articles, quantity, &c. to be accurately described.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of legislating further relative to the supply of records of courts destroyed by fire or otherwise.

The proposition of the Commons to adjourn on the 31st instant, was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Crawford from the Committe
Education, reported a bill to incorpor
the Trustees of Davidson College. Th
bill then passed its second and third re
ings, and was ordered to be engrossed.
Mr. Monday presented a claim of W
Harbinson, for provision and entertainm
furnished a Company of Lighthorse
who were ranging after Robbers and To
in 1779, which was read and referred
the Committee on Claims.
The engrossed bill concerning the C
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Ired
county passed its second and third readi
and was ordered to be *enrolled.*
The following bills passed their
readings and were ordered to be engro
The bill to extend the time for paying
Entry money; the bill to incorporate Pl
sant Grove Academy in Perquimans co

Saturday, Dec. 8

Daniel McNeill, the member elect
supply the vacancy occasioned by the
nation of J. A. D. McNeill, of Moore coun
ty, appeared, was qualified, and took his
The bill to establish a new county by
name of Cleveland passed its second
ing—Yeas 57, Nays 56.
On motion of Mr. Gilliam, a
was sent to the Senate proposing to
Joint Select Committee to wait on his E
cellency E. B. Dudley, and inform him
his election as Governor, and ascertain
what time it will be agreeable to him to
pear before the two Houses and take
necessary oaths of Office.
Received from his Excellency the G
ernor a message recommending the con
solidation of the Boards directing the Li
ry and Internal Improvement Funds of
State, and communicating also the Re
of the President and Directors of the I
nal Improvement Board, together with
dry documents connected therewith—
was transmitted to the Senate, with a p
position that the message of the Gov
and the Report of the Board be pr
Subsequently, the proposition of the S
to refer these papers to the Commi
Education and the Literary Fund was
curred in.

Monday, Dec. 1

Mr. Siler introduced a bill to
part of the State road leading fro
town of Franklin, in Macon county
the Nantahaly and Valley river
to the new town site called Murphy.
the first time and referred.
On motion of Mr. Guthrie,
Resolved, That the Committee on Pro
and Grievances be instructed to inquire
expediency of repealing so much of the
now authorises the holding of additional
of the Superior Court, in any of the counties
in Jury cases have been abolished in the C
Court.
On motion of Mr. Reid,
Resolved, That the committee on Prop
and Grievances be instructed to inquire
expediency of restoring to the County C
trial by Jury where the same has been ab
Mr. Bill called up for considera
resolutions heretofore submitted by h
lating to the disposition of the public
of the General Government. Mr. C
well moved to amend by striking
inserting those submitted by him on the
instant. After some discussion, on m
of Mr. Rayner, the resolutions were
ed to lie on the table.
On motion of Mr. Crawford,
Resolved, That the committee on the Judi
be instructed to inquire into the expediency
amending the bastardy law as to deprive the
ex of the benefit of the allowance usually
and of placing said fund in the hands of
for the benefit of the child.
The engrossed bill compelling poll-h
ers at elections for members of Ass
to open the polls at 10 and keep the
until 5 o'clock, was postponed indefi

Tuesday, Dec. 11

The bill to establish the county of
Dowell was rejected, 55 to 58.
A bill was presented to authorise th
ceipt at the Treasury of South Carolina
Virginia notes.

Wednesday, Dec. 1

The proposition of the Senate to r
joint committee to inquire into the fail
of Sheriffs in making returns of v
Governor, was concurred in, and M
J. P. Caldwell, G. Thomas and Wh
were appointed a committee.
Mr. Reid presented a bill to incorp
the Phoenix Wool Manufacturing Comp
of Fayetteville. Referred.
Mr. Crawford submitted a resolu
structing the committee on Finance
quire into the expediency of enacting
imposing a tax on every hundred
loaned at interest, equal to the tax
much real estate; which was reje
The bill to establish a county
name of Cleveland, passed its third
ing—56 to 58.
On motion of Mr. Gilliam, the c
tee on the Judiciary were instructed
quire into the expediency, of increasing
compensation of Clerks for making
transcripts of record.
Received from the Governor, by his
vate Secretary, a communication tra
ting a letter from the Secretary at W
the subject of ceding to the United
the Jurisdiction of the site on which
arsenal is now being erected in Fay
ville. Referred.
The engrossed bill to amend an act
ed in 1821, to incorporate the R
let Company; passed its third reading
was ordered to be enrolled.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Mr. C. Erwin presented the petition of mas Douglass. Referred.

Mr. Brittain presented a bill concerning ds of trust. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to in ire into the expediency of enacting a law king provoking or insulting language tifiable cause of striking.

Mr. Patton presented a bill supplemental the act establishing the county of Hen rson; and Mr. C. Erwin a bill concern d pedlars; which were read the first and passed, and the last mentioned sequently rejected.

Friday, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the com ttee on the Judiciary were instructed to quire into the expediency of increasing tax on Pedlars.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to d a message to the Senate, proposing to journ *sine die* on the 31st instant, which adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nye, the House re lved to hold evening sessions from and af r Monday next.

Resolutions condemning the course of our nators.—Mr. Gilliam moved that these solutions, submitted by Mr. Rayner on the inst. be now taken up. Mr. Orr moved they lie on the table until the 25th inst., ich was negatived—yeas 54, nays 58. G. W. Caldwell moved that they be poned until the 24th inst. This motion also negatived—yeas 55, nays 60.— House thereupon proceeded to the resolutions, in committee of the whole, Hill in the chair; when Mr. Rayner k the floor, and, in an able and eloquent ech, advocated the resolutions; but be he had concluded his remarks, gave y to a motion to adjourn.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Mr. Winston, from the committee on the ciary, to whom were referred the bill ecting the maintenance of bastard chil , the resolution directing them to in e into the propriety of making insult language justification for assault and ery; so much of the Governor's mes as relates to Executive right of par , made reports adverse to any legisla action on the several subjects referred which was concurred in.

Mr. Brittain presented a bill to incorpo the Buncombe Warm Spring Company.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and ern steamboat company was taken up, after amendment was postponed until day.

The House then resolved itself into a ittee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the ir, on Mr. Rayner's resolutions; when Rayner concluded his remarks; and committee rose, reported progress, and ed leave to sit again.

Monday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Siler presented a bill to lay off and blish a county by the name of Cherokee. G. W. Caldwell, a bill to lay off and blish a county by the name of Union. d first time.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Com ee reported unfavorably on the bill au izing the Public Treasurer to receive th Carolina and Virginia money.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the tees of Davidson College was ordered e enrolled.

The engrossed bill to compel owners of ges to construct draws was read the se time and rejected.

Mr. Hill from the joint committee on the ject, reported that the Governor would ear before the two houses on Saturday, 29th inst. and take the Oaths of Office Governor.

The House resolved itself into a commit of the whole, Mr. Hill in the Chair, on political resolutions introduced by Mr. yner. Mr. Whitaker, of Halifax, took floor and spoke for about an hour in op tion to the Resolutions. When he con ded, on motion of Mr. Hester, the com tee rose, reported progress and obtained e to sit again.

Vote for Governor.—The ceremony of paring the official returns of the votes, for Governor in August last, took e on Friday last, in the presence of both ches of the Legislature, as prescribed the Constitution. In 61 Counties of the , the vote was for Dudley (Whig) 34,- —for Branch (Adm.) 20,153—showing ority of 14,176. The returns of sev counties were, however, set aside on of informality which greatly de se Dudley's actual majority. It is as ing that in such important matters, , the rejection of the vote of a single y may, in the event of a close contest, the wishes of a majority of the peo of the State, that greater precautions ot taken to have the returns properly e. In one of the counties, (Gates,) the rn from which was rejected at the *last* ction, for informality, Branch's vote is y now counted, because the return states Gen. L. Dudley received so many instead of Gen. E. B. Dudley. No rns has been received at all from Ruther d, whilst Ashe, Guilford and Perquim are deprived of their vote, because they not regular. Had the votes of these nties been taken into the calculation, dley's *official* majority would have been, his *actual* majority is, 17,016!!— l. Register.

Finances of North Carolina.—We have not seen the Report of the Treasurer to the Legislature, but having been favored with a pamphlet copy of the Comptroller's Report, we proceed to furnish our readers with our accustomed abstract, the whole Report being entirely too long for insertion.

It will be recollected that a Report was published in November last, which showed a balance then due the State by the Treasurer, on account of the Public Fund, as distinguished from the other Funds, of

	$21,196 61
Add Dividend from State Bank, (final)	16,608 00
" Bank of Newbern, (final)	18,542 60
" Bank of C. Fear, (profits)	115 00
" Buncombe Turnpike Co.	925 00
Tax Merchant's Bank of Newbern,	562 30
" Bank of the State,	2,250 00
Revenue received from Sheriffs,	77,812 54
Sundry small items,	699 87
Total Receipts,	138,707 12
Deduct disbursements from Nov. 1, 1837 to Oct. 31, 1838,	101,240 55
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	$37,466 57

The Disbursements consists of—

Executive Department,	$2,550 00
State Do.	800 00
Treasury Do.	2,000 00
Comptroller's Do.	1,000 00
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00
Judiciary,	27,356 87
Public Printing,	878 18
Rebuilding Capitol,	40,681 05
Governor's Election,	862 37
Sheriffs for settling Tax,	1,034 40
Survey of Cherokee Lands,	14,750 00
Sundry small items,	307 17
Contingencies,	8,928 51
	$101,240 55

LITERARY FUND.—*Receipts.*

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1837,	$5,140 79
Final Dividend, old State Bank,	1,692 00
Do. Newbern Bank,	1,438 30
Dividends of profit, Cape Fear Bank,	23,000 00
Do. Bank of State,	26,250 00
Do. Cape Fear Nav. Co.	1,300 00
Tax on Retailers of Spirits,	2,953 91
Tax on Auction Sales,	1,409 61
Entries on vacant Land,	2,755 87
Interest on Loans by Literary Board,	16,710 49
Do. Int. Imp. Board,	17,177 25
Principal of Loans returned,	14,771 00
Total receipts,	114,599 12
Deduct disbursements to Nov. 1, 1838,	87,314 01
Leaving a balance on hand,	$27,285 11

The disbursements consists as follows—

Cash loaned on interest,	$70,730 00
Paid for Cape Fear Bank Stock,	8,280 00
" for draining Swamp Lands,	7,356 64
Expenses of Board,	947 37
	$87,314 01

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1837,	$37,368 31
Premium from Cape Fear Bank, for deposite of part of Surplus Revenue with that Bank,	964 60
Dividends Cape Fear Bank,	1,308 00
Received from Cherokee Bonds,	15,761 35
Transfer from Public Fund, for Cherokee Land Survey,	14,750 00
Loans by the Board,	226,000 00
Total Receipts,	296,152 26
Deduct disbursements to Nov. 1, 1838,	292,400 00
Leaving balance on hand,	$3,752 26

The disbursements consist of—

Payment of Loans,	$288,200 00
Survey of Cherokee Lands,	3,750 00
Expenses of Board and Clerk,	450 00
	$292,400 00

Appended to the Comptroller's Report is a Table showing the comparative amount and valuation of the Real Estate in North Carolina, for the years 1836 and 1837,—in other words as given in and valued by the owners themselves in 1836, and as assessed under the new and excellent law in 1837. This table shows that in 1836, the number of acres given in was 19,080,257, whilst in 1837 it was 22,584,519. In other words 3,504,250 acres of land, or one-sixth of the whole, *paid no tax* at all in 1836. Of course the 18,000,000 were taxed above what was proper and just, whilst the 3,500,000 were wholly exempt from any share of the public burdens.—Again: The valuation placed on the land by the owners in 1836 was $39,136,108, whilst the present assessed valuation is $51,052,586, or nearly one-third greater. The effect of these *discoveries*, as we may well call them, is already apparent, in an increase of the revenue to the amount of 7 or $8,000, and in a proposition in the Legislature to reduce the Land Tax, a proposition of more than doubtful expediency; *for*, heretofore, for several years, the revenue has not been equal to the expenditures, and the State has been compelled to borrow money. Now, without taxing the conscientious property holder, who gave in his property at a just valuation, one cent more, the revenue will be ample. We trust therefore, that it will be permitted to remain as it is. For it gives us great pleasure to say, that from all we can learn, the admirable assessment law is rapidly winning its way to the public favor. How can it be otherwise, when its object and effect are to make the public burdens fall equally on all?—*Fay. Obs.*

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—We learn that the Tolls, on that part of the Raleigh and Gaston Road which is now under the Train, amounted, the last month, to $4,000—one half of which as near as may be, was for Passengers and the other for the transportation of Merchandize. This is not only a pretty fair business but it shows conclusively, what has been stoutly denied that this Road will be profitable as a Produce Road in saying nothing of its decided advantages as a medium for the transportation of the Mail and Passengers.—*Raleigh Register.*

Charlotte:

Friday, December 28, 1838.

☞ *Legislative.*—We learn by a private letter received in this place, that Mr. Rayner's Resolutions passed the House of Commons on the 21st instant. The Resolutions were taken separately and passed by a majority of from 7 to 10, except the one relative to the Public Domain, which passed unanimously.

We also learn from a similar source, that the bill to establish a new county out of a part of Mecklenburg and Anson counties, has passed the Commons by a majority of 14 votes.

☞ *From Harrisburg.*—We learn from Nat. Intelligencer, that the mob is effectively abated, and something like order restored.

We hear, also, from the same source, that, by a part of the Whig members seceding from the body of them, a quorum has been formed on the Van Buren side of the House of Representatives, which, it seems to be supposed, will lead to a general settlement of the vexed question concerning the disputed seats from the county of Philadelphia. That question is of insignificant consequence in comparison with the terrific question already settled, whether THE CONSTITUTION OR THE MOB should prevail in the Capitol of Pennsylvania.

☞ *Cotton.*—The price of this article at Fayetteville on the 19th inst. was 10 to 11 cents; in Cheraw on the 19th 8¾ to 12½; in Columbia on the 19th 8 to 13; in Charleston on the 22d 11 to 13¼.

☞ The following extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Monroe county, Mi., to a gentleman near this place, dated Nov. 11th, was furnished us for publication, which would have been attended to earlier but for a pressure of other matter:

"*Dear Sir:* I now inform you of the death of Mr. Robert Smith, who was killed Friday morning last, (9th Nov.) He was stabbed by a man named Alexander Eanse and died in about three minutes after he received the wound. They had not been intimately acquainted, though had known each other for some time. Mr. Smith had just moved into town, and happened to meet Eanse in a warehouse where an altercation took place between them. Eanse soon gave Smith the damned lie and quickly repeated it,—from the commencement he held in his hand a dirk knife, and as he gave the abusive language advanced towards Smith who receded and picked up a very small stick about a foot long and threw it at Eanse, but did not touch him, and continued to retreat and the other to advance some twenty odd feet till he was hemmed up in the corner of the house, where the fatal stroke was given. Eanse then ran but was caught, and to-morrow will stand his trial for committal to jail. Mr. Smith was raised about 12 miles south of Charlotte and removed to Perry county, Ala. in 1821, and in 1835 removed to Mississippi, in the neighborhood where he was killed, was remarkable for his great activity, energy and industry, by which means he has acquired a very handsome fortune. He has left a wife and four or five children to lament his untimely end and deplore their irreparable loss. He was about 48 or 50 years of age."

Congress.—In the Senate, Mr. Wright has introduced a bill further to postpone the payment of the 4th instalment of the Surplus revenue to the States, upon which an animated debate arose. Mr. Clay of Kentucky moved to amend the bill by fixing a definite time for the payment. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Benton, Wright and Brown, and advocated by Messrs. Clay, Rives and Tallmadge.—Messrs. Wright and Benton urged that the law ought not to be executed, and could not be executed, and could not be, without a loan or direct taxes. Mr. Clay replied that it *could be*, "by reducing the expenditures and stopping the leaks in the Treasury," getting rid of the Sub-Treasurers, and establishing a system of rigid accountability. Mr. Rives was determined to persist in carrying the law into effect, as soon as the Treasury was able. No question has been taken.

A bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, is before the Senate.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide proper security for the government money in the hands of Collectors, Receivers, &c., and to punish defaulters.

In the House, the week has been chiefly occupied with a series of anti-abolition resolutions, offered by Mr. Atherton of N. H., which are said to be the result of a compromise between the different sections of the Van Buren party—the abolitionists of the North agreeing to vote for them, if the hard-money Sub-Treasuryites of the South would go for the sub-treasury bill without the specie clause. This bargain was duly ratified at a caucus of the party, and the consequence is that a Northern man is selected to offer these resolutions. A few of the Southern members would not vote on them at all, on the ground that they would not permit the subject to be agitated at all in Congress, and also that these resolutions were not sufficient for the South. The whole series was passed, however, by very large majorities. It is a remarkable fact that such Van Buren abolitionists as Duncan swallowed the whole, though in direct conflict with his sentiments so lately delivered on the subject in Ohio. This shows the perfection of the party drill at Washington.

Mr. Wise subsequently moved for leave to offer a series of Southern resolutions on this subject, which was refused.—*F. Obs.*

Reported Treachery—Abolition Movements in Congress.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following item of intelligence:

"Rumors have been current for some days past, that a treaty of a very peculiar character had been ratified between the two grand wings of the Administration army. It has been reported that these high contracting parties met in solemn caucus on Saturday, and 'swore eternal friendship,' offensive and defensive, on the conditions principally, that the Northern supporters of Mr. Van Buren would go in solid column with their Southern friends on the subject of Abolition and Slavery—and that, on the other hand, the Southern Administration men should postpone their demands for the 'Specie clause' of the Sub-Treasury bill, and support that measure without the hard money feature. A series of resolutions in reference to abolition, slavery, and petitions, memorials, &c. &c. connected with these subjects, was accordingly proposed and approved of; and it was agreed that some Northern man should offer them on the first opportunity.

"Such are the reports in circulation, and it will be admitted that the proceedings of this day give them at least a great appearance of probability."

We give the foregoing rumors for what they are worth. The Madisonian contains a paragraph of similar import, referring to the same caucus and its proceedings. A few days will give us farther developments, and better enable us to form a just conclusion.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Bee estimates the present crop at 1,395,000 bales, as follows:—

Virginia and North Carolina,	30,000
South Carolina and Georgia,	450,000
Florida,	90,000
South Alabama,	275,000
Lower Valley of the Mississippi,	500,000
Tennessee and North Alabama,	50,000
	1,395,000

The Bee estimates the consumption in Europe at 1,350,000 bales, and in the U. States at 271,000,—total 1,621,000 bales. It advises planters to hold back for better prices, which would certainly be good advice if any reliance could be placed on the above estimate of the crop.—*Fay. Obs.*

VERA CRUZ TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

We learn from the New Orleans papers, that on the 27th November, unsatisfactory answers having been returned by the mexican government to the demands of the French, Admiral Baudin, commander of the blockading squadron, proceeded to attack the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, which commands the harbor and the city. Three frigates, two bomb vessels, and some sloops and steam ships, were drawn up abreast of the fortress, at the distance of a mile, the weather being perfectly calm, and commenced a cannonade and bombardment, which was promptly returned by the mexicans. In the course of about five hours, the castle was nearly demolished, and the chief part of its garrison killed. A single bomb shell containing 82 lbs. of powder, by its explosion destroyed the chief tower of the castle, and killed or wounded 200 men. Fragments fell upon the decks of the French vessels, a mile distant. The loss of the mexicans was 500 killed and wounded; of the French, 5 killed and 33 wounded.

This fortress has been heretofore considered as nearly impregnable. The conduct of the whole affair reflects high credit upon the arms of that martial people, the French.

The Admiral took possession of the castle, and has declared the port open to the vessels of all nations. The garrison of the city, by the terms of the capitulation, have been marched away, except 1000, who are allowed to remain to preserve public order. The Prince de Joinville is said to have behaved with much gallantry. The rest of the mexican coast is still under blockade by the French fleet.—*Columbia Telescope.*

South Carolina.—On the 11th inst. Patrick Noble was elected Governor of the State of South Carolina. Mr. Noble received 96 votes; Mr. Elmore, the other gentleman voted for, received 58 votes.

Thomas Smith of Darlington, was elected Lieutenant Governor.

Angus Patterson was chosen President of the Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Noble's election to the office of Governor.

Alabama Legislature.—The two houses organized at Tuscaloosa on the 4th instant. James M. Calhoun, Senator from Dallas, was elected President of the Senate. The vote stood: Calhoun 14; McVay 7; Rains 4. The Hon. Jas. McClung, member from Madison, was elected Speaker of the House. McClung 48; Shields 43. The Mobile Advertiser claims McClung for a good whig, and declares his triumphant election over a decided Van Burenite to be proof positive that the Legislature is decidedly anti-sub-treasury. In regard to Mr. Calhoun, President of the Senate, the Register says:—"He is a consistent State Rights Independent Sub-Treasury man."

Robert Furlong, jr. who swore that Richard P. Robinson was in his store on the night of the murder of Ellen Jewett, drowned himself in October last, by jumping from the deck of the brig Wexford, on her passage to Porto Cabello. He confessed his mistake in the Robinson case.

Albert S. White (now a member of the House of Representatives) has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Indiana, to serve for six years from the 4th day of March next.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, who has, for several days, been confined to his lodgings by severe indisposition, was able yesterday to attend in his place in the House of Representatives.—*Nat. Intel. 20th inst.*

Population of Georgia.—The census of the State of Georgia for the present year, shews a population of 662,173. In 1831, the population was 533,716. Increase in 7 years 128,457. White population in 1838, 323,190—in 1831, 301,833—increase 83,-356. Colored population in 1838, 288,512—in 1831, 222,881—increase 44,631. The increase on the whole population in 7 years is 27 per cent on the white, and 20 per cent on the colored population. According to this census, the apportionment of representation will give 207 members to the House of Representatives—an addition of 27 to the present number.

The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, writing from Washington, says that Judge Baldwin of the United States Supreme Court has recently manifested symptoms of that derangement of intellect which afflicted him some three or four years ago. He rode into the post office on horseback a few days since to inquire for letters.

A Baptist Church in Redding, Conn, was lately blown up at night by a keg of powder. It is alleged to have been done for the purpose of preventing an abolition lecturer, who had held forth in the church from doing so again, according to appointment.

Dividends.—The Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear, have declared dividends of 5 per cent. on their Capital Stocks, and the Merchants' Bank of Newbern a dividend of 3 per cent.—*Fay. Obs.*

The banks of the city of Natchez (Mi.) have publicly announced that they will resume specie payment on the 1st of January next.

A Steamboat disaster.—The steamer Augusta burst her boiler, through mismanagement of the Engineer, not far from Natchez on the 3d inst. Number of persons killed not ascertained,—not less than 6.

We learn from the Nashville Banner that Col. Samuel P. Carson, formerly a Representative, in Congress from North Carolina, died at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, on the 2d ult.

Corn in the West.—The Nashville Whig of the 14th instant states that the superabundance of the late corn crop in Missouri and Illinois has just been illustrated by a Government contractor, who purchased in the counties of Saline, Lafayette, and Clay, (Mo.) 30,000 bushels, to be delivered on the bank of the Missouri, at 15 cents per bushel. Further down the river the same contractor was offered 7,000 bushels at 12½ cents.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 6th inst., by Wm. Rowark, Esq., Mr. MOSES STEVENS, aged 50, to Mrs. ELIZABETH CONDER, aged 70.

On the 27th of November, by the Rev. Mr. Converse, Major ABRAHAM VAN BUREN, (eldest son of the President of the United States,) to Miss SARAH ANGELICA SINGLETON, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Singleton, at her father's house, in Sumpter District, South Carolina.

SOUTHERN

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will be opened on Tuesday, Jan'ry 1, 1839. The terms, payable in advance, are the same as heretofore, viz:—For the lowest elementary branches of English $10 50, for a session of 5 months: For the others, including all, except Languages, Lectures with experiments, Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. $16 50. The first session will be only two months. A more full prospectus will soon be issued; in the meantime, any further information desired, will be communicated with pleasure, by

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

Charlotte, Dec. 27, 1838. 430tf

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 2d day of January next, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, I will sell

3 Likely Negroes,

viz: two men and one woman, formerly owned by Wm. P. McKnight, and sold by a decree from the Court of Equity. Credit 12 months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Dec. 22, 1838. 1w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Dec. 26, 1838. 431

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle either by Cash or Note—Cash preferred.

THOS. HARRIS.

Dec. 26, 1838. 430tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Jas. Davis, dec'd, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAS. H. DAVIS, *Executor.*

Dec. 22, 1838. 432

EDUCATION.

[illegible] it may be of importance to the public to be informed that

The Female Academy

in this place, recently vacated by Mr. Leavenworth, is to be reopened on the first of January next, under the charge of Mr. Gustavus Spencer and Lady. This gentleman who is a graduate of Yale College, and who has been seven years successfully engaged in the instruction of youth, exhibits very satisfactory testimonials of his competency and worth, from among which the following clause is extracted from a letter of President Day. "It is believed that he is well qualified for the various branches of academical instruction, and that he will exert himself to merit the approbation and confidence of those who may give him their patronage."

Entertaining a flattering confidence that Mr. and Mrs. Spencer will not disappoint the reasonable expectations of the public, we take pleasure in soliciting for them a liberal share of patronage. A more ample prospectus may be soon expected.

W. J. ALEXANDER,
JOS. H. WILSON,
JOHN IRWIN,
DAN ALEXANDER, } *Trustees.*
BEALY OATES,
J. D. BOYD,
H. B. WILLIAMS,

Charlotte, Dec. 18, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts with me are requested to call and settle by Cash or Note. A small discount will be made by paying the cash.

ANDW. MONTGOMERY,
agent for
G. W. HOUSTON.

Dec. 14, 1838. 3w

The Good Samaritan.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of—HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was lost. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can then, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy,* which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. *Costiveness,* by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera,* by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds,* by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds,* by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel.* Also *Worms,* by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; *Asthma and Consumption,* by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which if not removed becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.—*Scurvy, Ulcers and Inveterate Sores,* by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; *Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions,* by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, *Sallow, Cloudy, and other Disagreeable Complexions.* The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas,* and a striking improvement in the *Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza,* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. *Piles,*—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of *thirty-five* years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible by any human means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open; and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD; never fail in the *sickness incident to young females;* and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of *nervous debility* and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism,* the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, *Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing,* it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.*—All persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy, &c.* should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Letters, *post paid,* will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

Italian Spring Wheat.

JUST received and for sale two barrels of White Italian Spring Wheat.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Dec. 18, 1838. 432tf

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

JUST received, a full supply of the above articles. Having purchased entirely for Cash, I will undersell all the dealers.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, Dec. 18, 1838. 432tf

P. S. All persons having open accounts will call and close them, between this time and the 15th of January next. Notes will be taken where cash cannot be paid conveniently.

Sugar Creek Academy.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that the Exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the 2d day of January next. Its location is 3 miles distant from Charlotte, near the great road leading to Salisbury, sufficiently retired to secure attention to business, and remote from the allurements of vice and dissipation.

Tuition, per session of five months, $12 50.

Board, including Bedding, Washing and Fire-wood, can be had at respectable families, at $7 per month.

It is desirable that Pupils should enter early, yet they can enter at any time; but after entry no deduction made except for sickness.

R. I. McDOWELL.

Dec. 6, 1838. 430

Self Protection Justifiable!

THOSE *who are indebted to the subscriber by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward between this and the 15th of January next, and settle by CASH. Those who do not comply with the above requisition, may without respect of person, age, or sex, expect to be SUED—Sheer justice prompts this course. I look upon each of my Creditors as a part of my "Household" and am desirous to escape "the woe" pronounced against those who do not provide for their household. I humbly ask a compliance for which I will feel thankful.*

JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlotte, Dec. 13, 1838. 430tf

NOTICE.

ON Monday, the 7th day of January next, at the residence of the subscriber, will be hired for one year, several likely Negroes—also some valuable Land to rent. Terms made known on that day.

SUSANNAH SMARTT.

Dec. 14, 1838. 431

Negroes to Hire.

WILL *be hired on the 31st instant, at my house, to the highest bidder, for one year, all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of Dr. Kerns H. Alexander, dec'd.*

E. W. ALEXANDER, *Guardian.*

Dec. 10, 1838. 430

NOTICE.

I WILL *hire at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 1st day of January next, several likely NEGROES, for the term of 12 months.*

WM. E. M'REE, *Guardian.*

Dec. 11, 1838. 430

Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired on Saturday, the 29th inst., at the Court-house in Charlotte, until the 25th of December, 1839, all the NEGROES belonging Lydia Graham, (insane.)

B. MORROW, *Guardian.*

Dec. 4, 1838. 430

NOTICE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of Jos. Harris, dec'd, will be hired on the 1st day of January next, or privately if in time.

JNO. B. S. HARRIS, *Guardian.*

Dec. 4, 1838. 430

Negro Hiring.

AT the Plantation of the late Eli Springs, on the 1st of January next, I will hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, all the NEGROES belonging to the estate of said deceased.

JOHN SPRINGS, *Guardian.*

Dec. 3, 1838. 430

Negroes to Hire.

THE subscriber will hire out, to the highest bidder, on the 1st of January next, at the Court-house in Charlotte, for the term of one year, the NEGROES belonging to George Mean.

S. LAWING, *Guardian.*

Nov. 27, 1838. 426th

For Sale.

A TRACT of LAND situated in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of Davidson College, containing about two hundred acres. For further particulars inquire in Charlotte of H. C. OWENS.

Nov. 14, 1838. 425tf

NOTICE.

ON the 10th day of January, 1839, at the Home Plantation of the late S. Edwards, dec'd., of York District, S. C., I will offer for sale all the real and personal property of said dec'd., consisting of several

TRACTS of LAND,

(on Fishing and Taylor's Creeks,) in convenient sizes to suit any who may wish to purchase. Said land is first rate for Cotton, Corn, and all kinds of small grain, and is well improved.

—ALSO—

32 likely Negroes,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

From 4 to 5000 bushels of CORN,
What Cotton is on hand in the boll,
Fodder, Wheat Oats and Flour,
HORSES,
COWS,
3 Yoke of
OXEN,
200 to 300 HOGS,
among which are 70 or 80 ready for Pork,
Cotton Gin and all gearing belonging to it,
Threshing Machine and Wheat Fan,
Blacksmith Tools, Farming Tools,
2 Stills, with the necessary vessels to carry on the Distillery,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

and other articles not mentioned. The sale will continue from day to day, until all are sold. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

ALEX. STEELE, *Adm'r.*

York District, S. C., Nov. 29, 1838. 431

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership of *Trotter & Alexander* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to make settlement, as indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. TROTTER.
S. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Nov. 26, 1838.

THOMAS TROTTER would respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the entire interest of the above concern, and invites those wishing

Goods or Work

in his line to give him a call. ☞ *A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.*

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.

Nov. 26. 427tf

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Springs & Dinkins, are requested to settle their Notes between this and January Court, or suit will positively be instituted upon them, as I must close the concern.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Dec. 1, 1838. 427tf

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in the neighborhood of Steel Creek, at Mr. David Reid's, 1½ miles North of White Hall, and one mile from Steel Creek Church, where he is prepared to execute all orders with neatness and despatch. His work shall be done in the most durable and Fashionable Style. If a miss-fit should occur, it will be made good by a second trial or refund the cash. He hopes by his devoted attention to the Business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. ☞ *His prices will be moderate.*

W. R. BERRYHILL.

Dec. 4, 1838. 430

Public Notice.

AS I am determined to leave this place in a few weeks, I have disposed of my establishment to Mr. Richard Wearn, who will continue to carry on business in the same line as I have heretofore done. This, therefore, is to give notice,—that all those who have standing accounts with me to call immediately and settle the same, by CASH or NOTE, as I am determined to have my business settled as soon as possible.

WM. SANDREY.

Nov. 6, 1838. 423tf

I have also a small House to rent on the Main street, by the year. Persons wishing to rent will please make application immediately.

Look at This!

ON the 2d and 3d days of *January next, I will sell my Plantation, known by the name of Bell-Air.* It is one of the best stands for a

Country Tavern

in the Southern Country, situated twenty miles North of Lancaster, S. C., and about the same distance South of Charlotte. The Stage has always stopped at Bell-Air. I will also sell numerous other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the proprietor.

DAVID HAGINS.

Nov. 6, 1838. 430

PLANTERS' HOTEL,
Lancasterville, S. C.

THE Subscriber being under *the necessity of taking possession of his Public House of Entertainment in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of*

Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with Lots for stock convenient to water, and Corn furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Nov. 7, 1838. 1436

EASY RIDING.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the right for making **Keedy's SPRING SADDLES,** and that he will be ready in a short time to supply all demands for the same.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, Agt. for
G. W. HOUSTON.

Sept. 21st, 1838. 416tf

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,

Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

NEW GOODS.
CHEAPER THAN EVER

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now receiving a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER
Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS,
***Hardware,* Groceries,**
Hats, Shoes and Crockery,

usually kept in this market, which added to their former stock, enables them to offer a more general assortment than they have ever had before.

The subscribers return their thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal share of patronage which they have received, and [illegible] that by calling and giving us a trial, [illegible] make it an inducement for them to buy. [illegible] and judge for yourselves.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

Nov. 20, 1838. 426tf

N. B. We would just say to their friends who have Notes and Accounts standing for the years 1836 and 1837, that they can do us a great [illegible] by calling and giving us some money, as it is necessary we should make collections this [illegible] to enable us to pay our own debts.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscribers are now receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter

Goods,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware,
GROCERIES, &c. &c,

all of which are offered to purchasers upon terms the most accommodating. Those who intend to pay *CASH* will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between *CASH & CREDIT.*

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the [illegible] of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 428tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE returned from New York. I inform my friends, that I have made arrangements to purchase or ship COTTON to any amount. I will do business distinct from the concern, and if persons wish to ship their Cotton, [illegible] such advancements as will suit their [illegible] until sale is made. Also, I have made arrangements in Charleston so that persons can have choice of the two markets, and I will send to the one chosen. Also, I shall give my personal attention to settling our old business which must be closed. I will take Cotton at market prices in all cases, but if that is not offered the money will positively be required.

JOHN M. MORRISON.

Oct. 12, 1838. 419tf

P. S. We are now receiving our stock of

Cheap and Seasonable
GOODS

that we will sell unusually low for *CASH* or to punctual dealers, bought in New York and Newark.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the plantation on which he resides, joining the lands of the heirs of Hugh M'Dowell, Jane Taylor, David Reid and others, containing **225** acres. On the premises is a good dwelling house and other necessary out houses, besides a good gin house and cotton screw in good repair. The situation is healthy and has good water and a good meadow. Also, a tract belonging to Alexander Moore, joining the above, containing **100** acres, nearly all woodland and well timbered. Also, the tract on which James Cathey now lives, containing **86** acres, with a comfortable dwelling house and other out buildings with good water. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to the subscriber.

WM. MOORE.

Oct. 26, 1838. 429

A NEW COACH & GIG
SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not superior, to any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

AN Apprentice to the Printing Business will be taken at this Office.

WARRANTEE DEEDS
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